

# San Marcos Free Press.

I. H. JULIAN,

'Prove All Things: Hold Fast that which is Good.'

PROPRIETOR.

VOL. VII.

SAN MARCOS, HAYS CO., TEXAS, DECEMBER 1, 1877.

NO. 4

## Free Press.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY BY

ISAAC H. JULIAN,

To whom all Letters should be Addressed.

OFFICE—South side of Plaza.

### RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION:

One year, in advance \$3.00  
Six months " " 1.50  
Three months " " .75

### RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One square, one insertion \$1.00; each additional insertion under one month, 50 cents per square.

	1 mo.	3 mos.	6 mos.	12 mos.
1 Square	\$1.00	\$2.50	\$4.50	\$7.50
2 " "	.75	1.80	3.25	5.25
3 " "	.50	1.20	2.25	3.75
4 " "	.37	.80	1.50	2.50
5 " "	.25	.50	.90	1.50
6 " "	.18	.35	.60	1.00
7 " "	.12	.25	.40	.75
8 " "	.08	.15	.25	.50
9 " "	.06	.10	.18	.35
10 " "	.04	.08	.12	.25

One inch in space constitutes a square. Legal and transient advertising payable strictly in advance.

Local notices, 10 cents per line each insertion. Announcing candidates for office, county, \$5.00. For District or State offices, 10.00. Obituary notices of over ten lines charged at advertising rates.

## BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

### Newspaper.

WEST TEXAS FREE PRESS, I. H. JULIAN, Editor, Publisher and Proprietor, office south corner Main Plaza, next door to the post office.

### Bankers.

MITCHELL, GLOVER & CO., Mitchell's Building.

### Dry Goods and Groceries.

DONALDSON & JOHNSON, North side Main Plaza.

J. V. HUTCHINS & CO., West side Main Plaza.

T. P. DALRY & SONS, West side of the Main Plaza.

STERN & GIBSON, South side of the Main Plaza.

BRIGGS C. H., North side of the Main Plaza.

W. B. FRY, South side Plaza.

P. J. C. SMITH, North Side Plaza.

### Groceries.

D. R. COCHRAN & CO., north side of the Plaza, adjoining Harper's stable.

C. O. MINKINS, West side Plaza.

CHARLES BOCK, South side Plaza.

### Druggists.

RAYNOLDS & DANIEL, north side of the Main Plaza.

OTTO GRAMM, Travis' Corner.

### Physicians.

DR. WOODS & BLAKEMORE, office in Woods and Daniel's Drug store.

DR. DENTON & FENDLTON, office opposite Donaldson & Johnson's store.

### Dentist.

DR. J. H. COMBS, office North side of the Main Plaza.

### Lawyers.

HUTCHINSON & FRANKLIN, in the Court-house.

S. B. MORRIS, office in the Court House.

STELLING FISHER, office in the Court House.

O. J. BROWN, office over Mitchell's store.

### Land Agent and Notary Public.

I. H. JULIAN, office Free Press Building, next door to post office.

### Hotels.

TRAVIS HOUSE, west side Plaza.

### Boarding House.

C. WISIAN, West side of public square.

### Millinery Store.

D. HOFKINZ, south side Plaza.

### Bakery and Confectionery.

T. HEO. SIMON, next door west of Post Office.

### Wagon and Carriage Maker.

C. H. KAU, rear of Devinney & Co.'s Blacksmith Shop.

### Blacksmith.

P. THOMPSON, S. E. cor. Austin & Mountain sts.

### Carpenter & Builder.

G. VOGELANG, San Antonio street.

### Livery and Sale Stables.

S. B. BALES, San Antonio street.

### Cabinet-Makers.

J. WAED, east side of Plaza.

### Watchmaker and Jeweler.

W. H. ROBINSON, east side Plaza.

## GENERAL DIRECTORY.

### OFFICIALS.

COMMISSIONER—G. H. SCHLECHTER, of DeWitt Co.

CLERK—J. H. SCHLECHTER, of DeWitt Co.

CLERK—J. H. SCHLECHTER, of DeWitt Co.

CLERK—J. H. SCHLECHTER, of DeWitt Co.

CLERK—J. H. SCHLECHTER, of DeWitt Co.

CLERK—J. H. SCHLECHTER, of DeWitt Co.

CLERK—J. H. SCHLECHTER, of DeWitt Co.

CLERK—J. H. SCHLECHTER, of DeWitt Co.

CLERK—J. H. SCHLECHTER, of DeWitt Co.

CLERK—J. H. SCHLECHTER, of DeWitt Co.

CLERK—J. H. SCHLECHTER, of DeWitt Co.

CLERK—J. H. SCHLECHTER, of DeWitt Co.

CLERK—J. H. SCHLECHTER, of DeWitt Co.

CLERK—J. H. SCHLECHTER, of DeWitt Co.

CLERK—J. H. SCHLECHTER, of DeWitt Co.

CLERK—J. H. SCHLECHTER, of DeWitt Co.

CLERK—J. H. SCHLECHTER, of DeWitt Co.

CLERK—J. H. SCHLECHTER, of DeWitt Co.

CLERK—J. H. SCHLECHTER, of DeWitt Co.

CLERK—J. H. SCHLECHTER, of DeWitt Co.

CLERK—J. H. SCHLECHTER, of DeWitt Co.

CLERK—J. H. SCHLECHTER, of DeWitt Co.

CLERK—J. H. SCHLECHTER, of DeWitt Co.

CLERK—J. H. SCHLECHTER, of DeWitt Co.

CLERK—J. H. SCHLECHTER, of DeWitt Co.

CLERK—J. H. SCHLECHTER, of DeWitt Co.

CLERK—J. H. SCHLECHTER, of DeWitt Co.

CLERK—J. H. SCHLECHTER, of DeWitt Co.

CLERK—J. H. SCHLECHTER, of DeWitt Co.

CLERK—J. H. SCHLECHTER, of DeWitt Co.

CLERK—J. H. SCHLECHTER, of DeWitt Co.

CLERK—J. H. SCHLECHTER, of DeWitt Co.

CLERK—J. H. SCHLECHTER, of DeWitt Co.

CLERK—J. H. SCHLECHTER, of DeWitt Co.

CLERK—J. H. SCHLECHTER, of DeWitt Co.

CLERK—J. H. SCHLECHTER, of DeWitt Co.

CLERK—J. H. SCHLECHTER, of DeWitt Co.

CLERK—J. H. SCHLECHTER, of DeWitt Co.

CLERK—J. H. SCHLECHTER, of DeWitt Co.

CLERK—J. H. SCHLECHTER, of DeWitt Co.

CLERK—J. H. SCHLECHTER, of DeWitt Co.

CLERK—J. H. SCHLECHTER, of DeWitt Co.

CLERK—J. H. SCHLECHTER, of DeWitt Co.

CLERK—J. H. SCHLECHTER, of DeWitt Co.

CLERK—J. H. SCHLECHTER, of DeWitt Co.

CLERK—J. H. SCHLECHTER, of DeWitt Co.

CLERK—J. H. SCHLECHTER, of DeWitt Co.

CLERK—J. H. SCHLECHTER, of DeWitt Co.

CLERK—J. H. SCHLECHTER, of DeWitt Co.

CLERK—J. H. SCHLECHTER, of DeWitt Co.

CLERK—J. H. SCHLECHTER, of DeWitt Co.

CLERK—J. H. SCHLECHTER, of DeWitt Co.

CLERK—J. H. SCHLECHTER, of DeWitt Co.

CLERK—J. H. SCHLECHTER, of DeWitt Co.

CLERK—J. H. SCHLECHTER, of DeWitt Co.

CLERK—J. H. SCHLECHTER, of DeWitt Co.

CLERK—J. H. SCHLECHTER, of DeWitt Co.

CLERK—J. H. SCHLECHTER, of DeWitt Co.

CLERK—J. H. SCHLECHTER, of DeWitt Co.

CLERK—J. H. SCHLECHTER, of DeWitt Co.

CLERK—J. H. SCHLECHTER, of DeWitt Co.

CLERK—J. H. SCHLECHTER, of DeWitt Co.

CLERK—J. H. SCHLECHTER, of DeWitt Co.

CLERK—J. H. SCHLECHTER, of DeWitt Co.

CLERK—J. H. SCHLECHTER, of DeWitt Co.

CLERK—J. H. SCHLECHTER, of DeWitt Co.

CLERK—J. H. SCHLECHTER, of DeWitt Co.

CLERK—J. H. SCHLECHTER, of DeWitt Co.

CLERK—J. H. SCHLECHTER, of DeWitt Co.

CLERK—J. H. SCHLECHTER, of DeWitt Co.

CLERK—J. H. SCHLECHTER, of DeWitt Co.

CLERK—J. H. SCHLECHTER, of DeWitt Co.

CLERK—J. H. SCHLECHTER, of DeWitt Co.

CLERK—J. H. SCHLECHTER, of DeWitt Co.

CLERK—J. H. SCHLECHTER, of DeWitt Co.

CLERK—J. H. SCHLECHTER, of DeWitt Co.

CLERK—J. H. SCHLECHTER, of DeWitt Co.

CLERK—J. H. SCHLECHTER, of DeWitt Co.

CLERK—J. H. SCHLECHTER, of DeWitt Co.

CLERK—J. H. SCHLECHTER, of DeWitt Co.

CLERK—J. H. SCHLECHTER, of DeWitt Co.

CLERK—J. H. SCHLECHTER, of DeWitt Co.

CLERK—J. H. SCHLECHTER, of DeWitt Co.

CLERK—J. H. SCHLECHTER, of DeWitt Co.

CLERK—J. H. SCHLECHTER, of DeWitt Co.

CLERK—J. H. SCHLECHTER, of DeWitt Co.

CLERK—J. H. SCHLECHTER, of DeWitt Co.

CLERK—J. H. SCHLECHTER, of DeWitt Co.

CLERK—J. H. SCHLECHTER, of DeWitt Co.

## HUNGERING HEARTS.

BY MISS FRANK.

"Some hearts go hungering through the world."

Some where I read that thrilling line,

The echo of a hungering heart,

And knew that one of them was mine.

"These know their doom," the poet said,

"They do not seek to strive with fate."

So I knew mine, and on my way,

Content to labor and to wait.

Ah! wait for what? I do not know,

But not my hopes to realize,

A dream and faith, a dreamland love,

Must vanish with a dreamland life.

A dreamland child should never hope

To find its glorious visions real,

Or greet the monarch of those realms,

Outside the land of the ideal.

Yet better raise and hold up

And kneel before it on the sod,

Though nothing god-like dwelleth there,

Than never realize a God.

Yes, better fill the soul with love,

Though it in misery has birth,

And is baptized with bitter tears,

Than think it does not dwell on earth.

I know my doom, and yet I wait,

Perhaps, at least, beside the tomb,

Life's pleasures and life's trials o'er,

There'll be for me an aloe-bloom.

I wait because delusive hope,

In spite of reason, whips me still:

"The day shall come, O hungering hearts,

When you shall feast and have your fill."

O grant it thus. But if, at last,

From dreamland mansions they are hurled,

Then Fate, have you a recompense

For hearts that hunger through the world!

## WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON, D. C.,

Nov. 19, 1877.

The Democratic Representatives who shall propose in the House, a simple resolution reciting the fact that many persons believe Mr. Tilden to have been elected President, and that the process by which Mr. Hayes secured the office was unconstitutional, and directing the Judiciary Committee of the House to ascertain and report the most speedy and satisfactory manner in which the whole question can be brought before the highest court of the country for final settlement, will inseparably connect his name, in a most honorable manner, with an event which must always remain a marked one in our history. We are living to-day under a ruler who was not elected; the Departments of the Government are presided over, and appointments to office are made by men who receive their authority from that man; a Justice of our highest court has been appointed by him to a life office, though not yet confirmed; the interests of labor, of commerce—all interests of the country—are in the hands of a citizen who, as most of us believe, does not rightfully hold his office. And yet a session of Congress has nearly passed, and no Representative has suggested means of righting the wrong by legal process. The excitement of last winter has passed away, and the excuse that inquiry might mean violence no longer exists. The question may now be tried peacefully, and in the interest of honest government hereafter it ought to be tried speedily. Who will, by a single act, assure himself of an honorable and permanent place in the history of Republican Government? Who dare object to a legal decision of the question?

It may be said, as it has been said, that several Justices of the Supreme Court have passed upon the question. They have, but not as members of the court. None can have forgotten the wide difference between the acts of Chase while Secretary of the Treasury, on the currency question, and the opinion of Chase, as Chief Justice, on the same question. None can forget the late written statement of Justice Strong, which was substantially that he believed Tilden elected. The court may be trusted, and the gravity of the question is such that Congress, and not the parties immediately interested may well initiate the proceedings.

Republican Senators had a second caucus on Saturday, and the Committee previously sent to remonstrate with Hayes as to his conduct, made a report. The upshot of it seems to be that, while hardly one of them is fully

satisfied, no one can suggest effective means of immediate punishment or restraint. Senator Conkling's Committee has called upon the Secretary of the Treasury for the reason why Conkling's friends in the New York Custom House were removed, and the Secretary replies, reciting the fact that certain reforms were found necessary in the office and it was thought they could be best secured by a change in the officers. It is a question how many Senators Conkling can get to assist him in preventing the confirmation of the new appointees. From the proceedings of the caucus referred to above, it is evident he will not be unanimously sustained by the Republicans and will therefore fail if he makes a fight, for the Democrats will all vote for confirmation.

RENO.

## SENATOR MORTON.

The Demand for the Truth.

(Chicago Times.)

The maxim which tells us to speak no evil of the dead can not be justly construed as a prohibition upon speaking what is true. To speak truth is not to speak evil. When a strong character that has left its impress upon events disappears from among us it is the good of society which demands that the truth shall be spoken of the evil as well as of the good which was manifested in that character. The days when dead men were canonized and set up as demi-gods to be worshipped by the living, are happily past, save in those Oriental countries which present the strange phenomena of an arrested civilization. It is the peculiarity of every advancing civilization that it tends not to the adoration of dead heroes; but rather to a free and not reverent analysis of that which in the eyes of their generation made them heroic. For civilization advances not by any apotheosis of the past or its actors; but by realizing the fact that the deaths of great leaders, like the conclusions of eras, are the stages by which society moves onward and upward.

As the Times said yesterday, the death of Oliver P. Morton marks the end of an episode in American history—the episode of "the bloody shirt." But its significance goes, also, much farther. It marks the particular time when the political character of America underwent a perceptible change—took a new step in the grand march of progress.

Under the peculiar circumstances of his career, Mr. Morton stood forth as one of the strongest characters that our political history has produced. He was not a man of much learning. He was destitute of the culture and mental training which are the concomitants of true statesmanship. He never manifested any great breadth or depth of political understanding; held no political views looking to consequences beyond an immediate personal desire, and betrayed no guidance of convictions founded in fixed principles or careful generalizations. He was not a statesman in the better meaning of the word. He was a partisan chief. Nature endowed him with the faculties, and character best fitted to lead men by the control of their passions and prejudices, in a period when exciting events tended to wholly subordinate their reasoning to their emotional nature. It is said of him by an admirer that he was bold, determined, positive and dogmatic, \* \* \* fierce in his resentments, bitter in his denunciations, intolerant in his opposition, strong in his prejudices, extreme in his policies and aggressive always. It should be added, he was unscrupulous in his methods. He did not measure by any accepted standard of morals the means which he employed to gain his end. For the corruption and degradation of our political life resulting as a natural consequence of the loathsome spoils system he cared not, so that the bribery power of office-giving could be used to promote his personal aims and gratify his fierce partisan vengeance. Thus by the enormous force of a char-

acter essentially bad, he was enabled under the circumstances of the time to make himself autocrat of his party, and virtually dictator of the most unwise policies of government which maintained by force an organized hall in the South during the whole period of Mr. Grant's presidency.

Under any strong leader, it is the nature of men to fall into a habit of obedience which outlasts the occasion, and by its momentum long resists the reactionary tendency of reason. Such has been the case in a very marked degree with the partisan following of Morton. While the chief lived, the force of his autocratic will was exerted, and men followed in the old rut by sheer force of habit. But now that he is dead a change must come.

That the partisan leadership of such a demagogue was vastly injurious to a nation which needed a cooling lotion rather than fiery vitriol to heal its wounds, reason cannot dispute. The death of Morton can not, then, be considered a national calamity. For his death removes the most potent champion of a wrong and every way bad phase of American political sentiment—the sentiment of partisan hate and intolerance. The removal of the leader snaps the chain which held the followers so long in a blind habit of obedience, breaks up their coherency, and under other leadership brings the acceptance of other ideas. No party chief that may appear in the place of Morton can be what Morton was. Whatever his personal character, different conditions and circumstances will produce a different political character. Society in his time will not be the same that it was in Morton's time. Politically, he will be the product of the circumstances which bring him to the front, and not of the circumstances which brought Morton to the front. His appearance will mark both a change and an advancement of political opinion which the death of Morton has contributed to hasten. He will represent at least in some degree the aspirations of men toward a living future, whereas Morton represented only their prejudices and hates in a dead past.

Dismissing all merely sentimental considerations, and regarding the event solely in the light of a nation's interest therein, the death of Morton is therefore to be regarded as a good rather than as an evil. To society the death or the life of any man is a small matter. If his life be an obstacle in the way of its advancement to the better future, it is better that he should die. If his death would retard such advancement, it is better that he should live. In the death of Oliver P. Morton there is no occasion for national mourning, for it is the removal of a potent hindrance in the way of its upward course.

A Texan herder's outfit consists of two donkeys for carrying supplies, a gent, cooking utensils, blankets, a canteen made of tin and holding five gallons of water, a small Mexican pony, two or three dogs, and tobacco. Shepherds receive from \$10 to \$15 per month and board, and overseers from \$25 to \$30. Two men and three dogs can readily take care of 5,000 sheep. Thousands of sheep roam at will over the vast plains, feeding as they go, never sleeping two nights in the same place, except at the home stations. At night these immense herds gather closely around the camp of the shepherd and sleep peacefully, guarded by well-trained Scotch dogs, who exhibit wonderful sagacity and prowess in their midnight vigils, holding at bay the fiercest wolf until by their furious barking they awaken their masters. An area of from ten to twenty miles will be grazed by an ordinary herd in a single day.

Claiborne Jackson, once governor of Missouri, married five sisters. When he went to ask for the last one his father-in-law said: "Yes, Claib, you may have her